FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 176 *10 September 1982*

BULGARIA

Turkish Diplomat Murdered in Burgas 9 Sep C 1
Leaders Attend Reception on Anniversary C 1
Briefs: New Ambassador to Congo C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Signs Documents, Departs for Poland D 1
Cooperation Treaty Approved D 1
Joint Communique Issued D 1
[Tripoli JANA 9 Sep]
Bilateral Commission Meets D 3
Libyan Visitors Depart 9 Sep D 4
PDRY Leader Arrives for Official Visit 9 Sep D 4
Muhammad Greeted by Korcak D 4
Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi D 4
Jakes Attends DPRK Embassy Anniversary Reception D 4
Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Afghanistan D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Sep]
Problems of Slovak Agriculture Discussed D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Sep]
Pitra Addresses East Bohemia Party Meeting D 6
Federal Assembly Leader Meets With Ostrava Miners D 7
Briefs: Chnoupek Meets Canadian Envoy; D 7
Bremen Mayor Ends Visit

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Axen Speech at Ninth FIR Congress Reported E 1
Greek Parliamentarians Meet With Officials E 2
Received by Stoph E 2
Party Chairmen Meet E 2
Alevras Talks With Fischer E 2
Mittag Meets With Syrian Industry Minister E 3
Angolan Delegation Welcomed by Rauchfuss E 3
Received by Schuerer E 3
Tisch Receives Mozambique Trade Union Delegation E 4
Technical Cooperation Protocol Signed With India [Delhi] E 4
Goods Exchange Discussed With Polish Minister E 4
Berlin Conference of Bishops Elects Officials E 5
Protest Made to West Berlin on Gang's Activities E 5

HUNGARY

Finnish President Tours Debrecen; Ends Visit F 1
Koivisto Departs F 1
Colombian CP Delegation Arrives 9 September F 1

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR F 1
Officials Attend Bulgarian Embassy Reception F 2
Briefs: New Envoy to Romania F 2

POLAND

Olszowski Thanks Swiss Envoy for Cooperation G 1
Bern Gunmen-U.S. Media Communication Reported G 1
Polish Press Comments On Hostage Rescue G 1
Warsaw Urges Swiss To Discover Truth About Attack G 2
Authorities Want Embassy 'Terrorists' Extradited G 3
'Identity' of Gunmen's, Reagan's Demands Noted G 3
Foreign Affairs Official on Embassy Seizure G 4
PAP Reports Stockholm Embassy Bomb Scare G 5
Reporter Probes Solidarity Pre-31 Aug Activities G 5
[Huchet in Paris LE MATIN 4-5 Sep]
Representative Discusses U.S., Solidarity G 7
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 4 Sep]
Disturbances Did Not Hinder Work, Life in Radom G 7
Walbrzych Unaffected G 7
Others Report Calm G 7
Postal Services Restrictions Eased 9 Sep G 8
Automatic Long-Distance Phone Service Restored G 8
Initial Version of 1983 Economic Plan Outlined G 8
Central Committee Lecturers View Economic Plans G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Sep]
Chelm Voivodship Committee Views Regional Economy G 9
Financial Inspections Carried Out in August G 9
Trial of Former Media Officials Resumes G 10
Warsaw City Department Head Dismissed G 10
Mokrzyszczak Chairs Meeting of First Secretaries G 10
Opalko Chairs Voivodship Committee Meeting G 10
Work of Misdemeanor Courts Described 9 Sep G 11
ZSL Secretariat Discusses Educational Activity G 11
Rakowski Attends Radio, TV Tasks Meeting G 11
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for Talks 9 September G 12
Talks Held With Jaruzelski G 12
Honored At Dinner G 12
Leaders Send Message to DPRK on National Day G 13
Jaruzelski, Jablonski Send Greetings to Bulgaria G 13
Correction to Foreign Trade Figure G 13
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Hungary G 13

ROMANIA

Egyptian President Continues State Visit H 1
Ceausescu Dinner Toast H 1
Presidents Continue Talks H 2
Other Officials Meet H 4
Mubarak Places Wreath H 4
Cairo-Media Coverage [cross-reference] H 5
Chinese Party Activists Pay Visit 19 Aug-9 Sep H 5
Technology Protocol Signed With Czechoslovakia H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Praises Results of Mubarak Visit	I 1
State Leaders Receive GDR Representatives	I 1
Mojsov Meets With Krolikowski	I 1
Stambolic Greets New Envoy	I 1
Stambolic Receives Togolese Envoy 9 Sep	I 2
Federal Executive Council Meets, Views Economy	I 2
Assembly Leader Assesses Economy as 'Stagnating'	I 5
LCS Presidium Meets, Discusses Economy, Security	I 6
Belgrade Scores Sofia Reminiscences of Satorov	I 8
Stambolic Greets Seamen on Navy Anniversary	I 9
Kosovo Officials Examine Intranational Relations	I 10

TURKISH DIPLOMAT MURDERED IN BURGAS 9 SEP

AU091943 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 9 Sep 82

["BTA Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sep 9 (BTA) -- On September the ninth, 1982 at about 14.30 hours local time, Mr Bora Suelkan, was shot dead outside his house. He was born in 1937 and currently occupied the post of administrative attache at the Turkish general consulate in the town of Burgas.

The murder was committed by an unidentified person at a time when the Turkish official was returning home from shopping. At the place of the accident there were found a surgeon's glove, a pistol "Walter" - 7/65 mn. four cartridge-cases and a white piece of cloth on which there was written with a felt-point pen in English: "We shot dead the Turkish diplomat; combat units of justice against Armenian genocide".

The Bulgarian competent authorities have taken the necessary measures to find and seize the attacker.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] On 9 September the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers gave an official reception at the Boyana residence on the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; leaders of mass and public organizations; Heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Heroes of Socialist Labor; veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles; figures from the fields of art, culture and science; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; leaders of spiritual congregations and journalists. Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Politburo and Angolan minister of state security, and Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua and Nicaraguan minister of internal affairs, also attended the reception.

The anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played. The leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were presented to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. They greeted him on our country's national holiday. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO -- Sofia, Sep 6 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Georgi Filipov Vladikov, has been appointed extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of the Congo. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Sep 82 AU]

AL-QADHDHAFI SIGNS DOCUMENTS, DEPARTS FOR POLAND

Cooperation Treaty Approved

LD091430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. A joint Czechoslovak-Libyan statement was also adopted in Prague.

Afterwards, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qahdhafi, ended his friendly official visit in Czechoslovakia and departed from the Ruzyne Airport in Prague.

Joint Communique Issued

LD092102 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 21, September 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- A joint communique was issued today in Prague and Tripoli on the results of the visit by the revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Following is its full text:

"At the invitation of President Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fateh Revolution payed an official cordial visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 8-9 September 1982. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi placed wreaths at the unknown soldier monument. He was warmly and cordially received by President Gustav Husak and the Czechoslovak masses, expressing the strength of friendship between the two peoples. Talks were held between the two leaders in an atmosphere of understanding. They exchanged views on further developing friendship between the two countries and on various current international issues. The two issues expressed their satisfaction with the continued development of cooperation between Jamahiryah and Czechoslovakia.

They stressed the two countries' determination to continue the consolidation and broadening of these relations in all spheres. They noted with satisfaction that Libyan Arab-Czechoslovak contacts and meetings have become a good tradition, which contributed to strengthening of bilateral friendship and cooperation.

President Gustav Husak acquainted Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the results of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party and with the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in building a developed socialist society. He also acquainted him with the current tasks and objectives of the Czechoslovak Republic's foreign policy. In return, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi acquainted President Husak with the Great al-Fateh Revolution's achievements in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres through its application of people's democracy and realization of people's power. He also acquainted him with the Al-Fateh Revolution's positive role in backing world liberation movements, particularly in Africa and the Arab homeland and in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and Zionism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also acquainted President Husak with the continued African provocations against Jamahiriyah, particularly in imposing economic sanctions on Jamahiriyah which could prevent the implementation of the transformation plan of the Libyan Arab people. In this connection, the two sides strongly condemn the policy of economic pressure and blackmail practiced by the American administration in the field of international relations. The two sides point to the importance of holding meetings at the political level in the two countries aimed at coordinating their stands towards international problems. The two sides express their determination to continue this tradition and to conduct joint consultations at other levels.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations in the economic field are continuing to grow on the basis of the documents signed during the exchange of visits, by the Czechoslovak prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, to Jamahiriyah and by Staff Major Jallud to Czechoslovakia, and during the meetings held by the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, the two sides express satisfaction with the rapid growth of bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation.

The two sides express their conviction that the further consolidation and broadening of bilateral cooperation will greatly contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between all progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism, reaction, racism and Zionism.

When discussing the current international situation and problems, the two sides noted with satisfaction that their stands were identical and close. In this connection, the two sides agree that the current deterioration in the international situation is primarily caused by the stands of the American Government and other reactionary and imperialist forces. The two sides have also given special attention to the increasing tension in the Middle East which constitutes a major threat to world peace and security. They strongly condemn the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the genocidal war waged against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Beirut.

The two sides demand the immediate and unconditional Zionist withdrawal from Lebanon. They further condemn the U.S.A. behaviour at the UN that prevented the taking of deterrent measures against the Zionist aggressors. The two sides believe that the imperialist-Zionist aggression has further disclosed, before the world, the nature of the Zionist expansionist policy, and the direct responsibility of the U.S.A. towards the current situation in the Middle East. Without the U.S. political, military and economic support the Zionists would not have been able to achieve their hostile schemes. The two sides pledge their full support for the Palestinian people's heroic struggle under the PLO leadership, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides assert that without restoring the Palestinian people's rights to return, self-determination and to establish their independent state and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, no just and permanent peace can ever be reached in the area.

The two sides stressed the importance of putting an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict which contradicts the interests of the two peoples and endangers the gulf's peace and security and gives imperialism the opportunity to interfere in the region's internal affairs.

The two sides reviewed in detail the situation in the African Continent and condemned the imperialist-reactionary-Zionist policy which is aimed at undermining the African unity and OAU and consequently hinder the African people's struggle against all forms of colonialism, old and new, and achievement freedom and sovereignty.

The two sides strongly condemn all forms of racism in South Africa and this racist regime's attacks on the front line states especially Angola. The two sides believe that the arming of South Africa with nuclear weapons is increasing drastically and, therefore, tension in the southern part of the continent is increasing too. This is a major threat to world peace and security.

The two sides strongly condemn the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and call for the implementation of the UN resolution in this respect and the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia. The two sides pledge their full support for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides stress the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's role in maintaining the world's peace and security and in supporting peoples' struggle for liberation and progress. In this respect the two sides believe that the 7th summit conference of Nonaligned Movement will strengthen the movement's role in international relations.

The two sides believe that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear disaster is an important necessity to maintain world peace. They further believe in taking the necessary and effective measures to ease international tension and to put an end to the arms race.

The two sides stress the importance of making substantial progress in disarmament especially in the nuclear field.

The two sides call for banning all kinds of destructive weapons and destroying such weapons including the chemical weapons, the two sides stressed the importance of international cooperation between all countries concerned in order to implement the disarmament agreement in the spirit of the international cooperation declaration on disarmament by the UN General Assembly, 34th session.

The two sides stress the importance of establishing nuclear exclusion zones especially in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe. They also support the proposal to make the whole of Europe a nuclear free zone.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fateh Revolution, to the Czechoslovak Republic and agreed to strengthen bilateral relations.

During the visit, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Also signed were the minutes of a meeting on development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his thanks to President Gustav Husak and to the government and people of Czechoslovakia for the brotherly and warm reception he and his accompanying delegation received. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to President Husak to visit Jamahiriyah which was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

Signed in Prague on 21 Thelqida 1391 (9 Sep 1982.)

Bilateral Commission Meets

LD092134 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The joint Libyan-Czechoslovak commission held a working session in Prague this morning. The session was attended by Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. It was attended on the Czechoslovak side by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister. Members of the two delegations also took part in this session.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison expressed, at the session's outset, his estimation of the continued progress witnessed by the cooperative relationship of the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia. Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi stressed the importance of the meetings between the two countries in strengthening and consolidating this cooperation for the benefit of the two friendly peoples, the Libyan Arab and Czechoslovak, and for coordinating stands for the achievement of common objectives in confronting world imperialism.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the good level reached by the relations of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia was indicative of our mutual concern and our joint understanding for deepening this cooperation in various fields.

Libyan Visitors Depart 9 Sep

LD091453 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today ended an official friendly visit to Czechsolovakia which took place at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and left Prague.

At Ryzyni Airport the highest Libyan representative was seen off by Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee of the party; Nikulas Bendo, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present at the ceremony were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Also present was Vaclav Jumn, CSSR ambassador to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahirihah, and 'Umar Nasir 'Abd Jalil, leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah to Czechoslovakia.

PDRY LEADER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT 9 SEP

Muhammad Greeted by Korcak

GF091842 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague yesterday for a new days visit to the CSSR upon the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR. He was received at Prague Airport by Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the Politiburo and premier of the CSSR, a number of party and government officials and Brother Ahmad Ibrahim al-Akbari [PDRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia].

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

GF091849 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in Prague this morning. He discussed with Al-Qadhdhafi a number of issues related to the bilateral relations of the two fraternal countries. Within the framework of consultation and coordination, they also discussed a number of developments in the Arab and international situations and the stance of the two fraternal countries toward them.

JAKES ATTENDS DPRK EMBASSY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD092130 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia Yu Ho-chun gave a reception here Thursday on the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the [Korean] republic.

Present at the reception were Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Milos Jakes, representatives of the Czechoslovak and Czech governments, the Federal Assembly and other officials, and members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

AU081034 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 82 p 7

["BRA"-signed Kabul dispatch: "Central Trade Union Council Delegation in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul -- A Central Trade Union Council [URO] delegation arrived yesterday in Kabul, capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The delegation, which is led by V. Bezel, URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, was welcomed at the airport by (S. Purdelli), chairman of the Central Committee of the DRA's trade union organization; representatives of the Kabul working people and the Czechoslovak Embassy staff. M. Ludrovska, secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council, who is member of the delegation, has told me the following about the Czechoslovak trade unionists' 1-week working visit to the DRA: "Our friendly visit constitutes a continuation of comradely relations between Czechoslovak and Afghan trade unionists, relations that have even been strengthened since the onset of the second stage of the April Revolution. During our sojourn we will meet with Comrade (Purdelli), chairman of the DRA's trade unions, for working talks. The delegation will also be received by A. Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], M. Barialay, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and representatives of other social organizations. Meetings with the working people of the largest metallurgical plant, (Jangalak), a panel plant in Kabul and an agricultural cooperative near the DRA's capital will also be part of our visit. At the close of our visit we will sign a working protocol that will supplement the treaty signed last year between the highest representatives of the two friendly countries' trade union organizations."

PROBLEMS OF SLOVAK AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

AU071632 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Eduard Fasung report: "To Satisfy Society's Needs As Well As Possible"]

[Summary] An all-Slovak aktiv of leading workers in the agriculture-food industry complex was held in Nitra yesterday. It was attended by J. Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; R. Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; J. Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic; J. Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food; D. Goga, minister of trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic; J. Janovic, minister of agriculture of the Slovak Socialist Republic; and other officials. The aktiv dealt with the fulfillment of this year's agricultural plan and with the implications of this year's results for overall economic results and the fulfillment of the 1983 food production plan. The main report was delivered by Slovak Minister of Agriculture and Food J. Janovic.

"He said that the situation in the agricultural and food production sector has been strongly affected by changes in consumer demand, especially following the adjustment of retail prices for some foodstuffs at the beginning of the year. In the first half of the year, food sales increased 6.2 percent in terms of value against the same period last year and the increase was thus 1.5-2 percent higher than foreseen by the annual plan. Sales of industrial merchandise, on the other hand, registered only a negligible growth and are lagging 3 percent behind the growth rate envisaged by the annual plan. As regards foodstuffs, sales of meat and poultry decreased, in keeping with the plan and the available resources, 8.3 percent. Yet, at the same time there was a sharp increase in the demand for other foodstuffs. Compared with the first 6 months of 1981, sales of flour increased 13 percent, sales of bread 4.3 percent, sales of vegetable fats and oils 12.6 percent, sales of lard and bacon 2.2 percent, sales of eggs 7.6 percent, sales of sugar 21.2 percent and sales of beer 5.5 percent." Minister Janovic expressed appreciation for the fact that, even under these circumstances, the employees of the agricultural and food industry complex succeeded in meeting the demand.

Speaking about individual production sectors, Minister Janovic said: "We will not eliminate our great and constantly recurring problems and tension concerning the balance of grain and the production of fodder mixtures and will not fulfill the task to achieve self-reliance in cereals, a task that has been set by the highest party bodies, if we do not sow more cereals. We propose, therefore, that next year we should envisage in our plan a cultivation area of 880,000 hectares of cereal crops, which is 39,500 hectares more than the average of the past 3 years."

We must also expand the rape-growing area by about one-third compared with the last 3 years. To make up for the shortfall in this year's rape harvest, it will be necessary to spend more than Kcs100 million in foreign currency above the planned amount on oil seed imports.

In conclusion, the participants in the aktiv were addressed by J. Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He stressed that the production shortfall in cereals must be compensated by an increased production of the fall crops. Due to the favorable weather this summer, grain and silage corn, potatoes, sugar beets and other crops promise better yields than originally expected. "This creates conditions for a better transition to next year than was the case last year."

One of the most important tasks of the autumn work in the fields will be to reduce harvest losses to the minimum." The situation of the past few years must not repeat itself in which -- despite the emphasized need to go over the fields once again and harvest all remnants of sugar beets, potatoes, grain corn and vegetables -- many leading functionaries of agricultural enterprises took on this task very lightly and disposed of it by carrying out autumn plowing, thus plowing under all remnants of the harvest. We are not so rich, and we all know that we can ill afford the luxury of such conduct."

In concluding his speech, Comrade Janik stressed the need for communists to develop work initiative and socialist competition in agriculture, to honor the forthcoming anniversaries -- the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding and the 35th anniversary of Victorious February.

PITRA ADDRESSES EAST BOHEMIA PARTY MEETING

LD092246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] CPCZ regional committees met in session today in Hradec Kralove and Usti nad Laben.

Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, took part in the East Bohemian session of the party regional committee. The session dealt with utilization of reserves in agriculture and the food processing industry in East Bohemia. The participants described quality of management and increasing politico-organizational party influence as key factors for utilization of reserves.

In his speech, Comrade Frantisek Pitra appreciated the successful work results of East Bohemian agricultural workers. He paid particular attention to topical issues of autumn work and to intensification of livestock production. He also reacted to some negative occurences which accompanied the gradual implementation of the improved system of management in agriculture, particularly in the sphere of material involvement of the working people in the results of farming cooperatives and state farms and of units within them.

The North Bohemian Regional Party Committee discussed the advancement of personal canvassing, which it described as one of the most important forms of mass political work, contributing to the formation of awareness of the working people and to an active approach to the implementation of the party policy and also to fulfillment of the economic and social program.

The report of the Presidium and the ensuing discussion pointed to some successes in the development of working initiative, but also pointed critically to shortcomings in personal canvassing in housing estates and to the campaign character of canvassing.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY LEADER MEETS WITH OSTRAVA MINERS

LD082238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives visited Ostrava miners this afternoon Frantisek Tvrz reports:

About 500 delegates and representatives of mining collectives from the entire mining basin, the Jeseniky Mountains ore mines, gasworks and energy enterprises, met at a festive rally this afternoon to open the regional celebrations of the day of miners and energy workers.

Comrade Rudolf Otava, director general of the Ostrava-Karvina mining concern, said: In September we entered the final third of the year and are fully aware of our responsibility for sufficient coal supplies. We make every effort to fulfill tasks as well as possible. He also praised the help of 1,100 Polish and more than 30 Vietnamese miners working in the basin.

The best collectives, miners and enterprises received miners' distinctions, and at the close of the rally Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, delivered an address. He recalled Klement Gottwald's words describing miners as the front unit of the working class and emphasized that every day we find that miners truly deserve this description. The hard coal from the Ostrava-Karvina basin is of key importance for the entire Czechoslovak metallurgy production and our economy. It is also a good means of payment in the world, Comrade Indra emphasized. For this reason our society is greatly interested in the extraction of this wealth which is the result of the miners' exceptional selflessness, initiative and record efforts.

At the close of his address, Comrade Alois Indra, on behalf of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the federal government, congratulated all Czechoslovak miners on tomorrow's miners' day.

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK MEETS CANADIAN ENVOY -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Cernin Palace in Prague today Hugh David Peel, Canadian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. During their talk they examined the possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-Canadian relations in view of the fact that both sides are interested in doing so. [Text] [Prague Domestic in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

BREMEN MAYOR ENDS VISIT -- Prague, [no date as received] -- At the end of his visit to Czechoslovakia, Bremen Mayor and Senate President Hang Koschnick visited Friday the high Tatras. He was accompanied by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka. Before leaving Czechoslovakia, Hans Koschnik thanked for the cordiality and hospitality of the Czechoslovak people with which he met during his stay in the country, and expressed the conviction that peace will be preserved in the world through joint efforts of all people. During his six-day stay in Czechoslovakia, Hans Koschnik was received by President Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Federal Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa and Bratislava Mayor Ladislav Martinak. [Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

AXEN SPEECH AT NINTH FIR CONGRESS REPORTED

LD091820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 9 Sep 82

["Hermann Axen's speech to the FIR Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movement [FIR] Congress is taking place in the most tense international situation since World War II, Hermann Axen said. He referred to the greetings address by Erich Honecker of the previous day and the stance and policy of the GDR on the political world situation presented in it, especially the fundamental question: peace or war. The right to life, to peace -- that is the first and foremost human right, Hermann Axen said, and continued: Without the guarantee of peace there is no realization of all the other human rights. That is why we say with responsibility that the main cause for the worsening of the political climate in the world, for the growing danger of war, is the policy of stepped-up rearming and confrontation entered into by the Reagan administration. That is not only our conviction, it is also said by four former secretaries of state and two former defense secretaries, as well as a former president of the United States. They are competent to make such a judgement on the policies of the present administration of their country.

The United States, Hermann Axen said, has given up the course of detente, solemnly decided in Helsinki, because the whole historical development of the past decade, the increased strength of the forces of peace and progress does not suit it. The deepest crisis of all time, which is being visited on the capitalist system, is increasing the inherent pressures of that system to expansion and war. Above all, certain aggressive circles also fear that a longer period of peace will develop the superiority of socialism more comprehensively in all important areas of life and will make it even more significant for the world situation.

Hermann Axen spoke of the economic and trade war which the United States is unleashing against the socialist countries against all norms of international law and in breach of the sovereignty of states. We antifascists have the duty and the right to point out that this dangerous and material preparation for a new world conflagration, as in the time of Hitler and Mussolini, is connected with a new orgy of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, of racism and terrorism, he said. But we antifascists never lost our courage, even at a time when the international balance of forces was much more favorable for the cause of peace and progress, and we vanquished fascism in a joint anti-Hitler coalition.

In the face of the present balance of power in world politics, it is possible and necessary, Hermann Axen said, to bar the way for those who want to start a world conflagration, and to make peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament the definitive norms of coexistence among nations in our century. He pointed to the constructive peace proposals which have been made, especially by the socialist countries, to the second UN special disarmament conference, and added: We antifascists demand that all powers which own nuclear weapons follow the USSR's historic peace plan which rejects the first use of nuclear weapons. The GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters welcomes the USSR proposals for a true zero solution, for the removal of all nuclear arms from the European Continent, which has already been the starting point of two world wars and which today is threatened by the largest concentration of nuclear weapons.

The escalation of the confrontation policy naturally brings with it a resurgence of neo-Nazi, fascist and racist dangers, Hermann Axen stressed. The FIR could use its contacts with the various UN bodies in order to bring about the establishment of a UN week of struggle against fascism and neofascism in the coming year. In order to make the younger generation and its teachers acquainted with the teachings of the antifascist resistance, the international symposium planned by FIR with pedagogues, youth organizations and teachers' trade unions should be realized soon. Hermann Axen proposed that FIR develop initiatives in close cooperation with the national organizations for the persecution of fascism, the explanation of the history of fascism, exhibitions on the resistance struggle as well as the explanation of the history of the FIR itself.

The main contribution to the realizations of the antifascist legacy, to the struggle for peace, is made by the citizens of the GDR by their comprehensively strengthening the socialist fatherland as a bastion of peace and progress in the heart of Europe, where the two strongest military groupings of our time are facing one another, Hermann Axen said.

In closing, Hermann Axen emphasized: Our delegation assures the comrades-in-arms united in the FIR that antifascists in the GDR will do everything in their power to realize the noble aims of the ninth congress.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Stoph

LD082208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Greece have corresponding views in a series of fundamental international questions. This is true in particular of the vital question of mankind, the preservation of peace, which since the end of World War II has never been so threatened as it is now. This conclusion was reached by representatives of the two countries at talks in Berlin on Wednesday at which GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph received an official delegation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, led by its president, Ioannis Alevras.

In view of the increasing tension in the international situation, the continuation of the political dialogue is of particular importance for detente, Stoph said. To secure peace, which is and remains the highest desire of GDR foreign policy, the GDR is aiming at constructive cooperation with all peace-loving and responsibly-minded forces in the world.

The partners in the talks agreed that the first visit of a Greek parliamentary delegation to the GDR is a valuable contribution to the continuation of the detente process, as well as to a deepening of the already existing mutually beneficial relations. There was agreement that good preconditions existed for developing dynamically this cooperation in the area of trade.

On the occasion of the delegation's visit, Greek ambassador to the GDR, Vasilios Elevtheriadhis, gave a reception on Wednesday evening. Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, as well as other people's representatives accepted the invitation.

In the morning the Greek delegation laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Monument to the Victims of Facism and Militarism.

Party Chairmen Meet

LD082120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, Chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Nikos Kaloudhis, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Communist Party of Greece and member of the delegation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies currently staying in the GDR, met on Wednesday afternoon for friendly talks. They discussed questions of mutual interest.

Alevras Talks With Fischer

LD092058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had an animated exchange of views on Thursday with the president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, Ioannis Alevras.

The opinion was confirmed that it is important to strengthen peace, to end the arms race, to undertake concrete disarmament measures and to continue the detente process. The partners in the talks emphasized that the efforts of the GDR and Greece to contribute to peace and security could be effectively expanded in this spirit.

Oskar Fischer and Ioannis Alevras expressed the conviction that good relations between the two states and peoples, as well as corresponding concrete measures, are in the interest of both sides and furthered peaceful cooperation in Europe as well as a recovery in the international situation. The Greek side, Alevras said, also praised the first visit of the GDR foreign minister to Greece as an important step in the further development of bilateral cooperation.

MITTAG MEETS WITH SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD091548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The high level of relations between the GDR and Syria was praised by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, during a talk with Syrian Industry Minister Mahmud Qaddur, who is in Leipzig for the autumn fair. Mittag said that the GDR has always proven its solidarity with the Syrian and Palestinian peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and that it continues to stand firmly at the side of Syria and the PLO. Mahmud Qaddur praised this stance of solidarity of the GDR with the two fraternal nations.

Both sides referred to the efforts by both countries for a further deepening of cooperation, especially in the spheres of industry, agriculture and food and transportation.

During his stay in the GDR the Syrian guest also held talks with the country's industry ministers.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION WELCOMED BY RAUCHFUSS

LD082036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation from Angola headed by Lopo do Nascimento, chairman of the Angolan section of the GDR-Angola Joint Economic Committee, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning, arrived in Berlin today for a meeting of the chairmen of the committee. The guests were warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, chairman of the GDR section of the Joint Economic Committee, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Minister Lopo do Nascimento is to have talks in the GDR on the further deepening and development of economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Schuerer

LD082114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received on Wednesday in Berlin, Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee, and Angolan minister of planning. The development of economic relations on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation was the main point of discussion in their friendly talks.

The partners in the talks considered that cooperation in trade, science and technology is developing successfully. They confirmed their determination to open up new possibilities to deepen the cooperation between the two countries, particularly in trade.

This was at the same time an important contribution to the joint struggle against imperialist exploitation, tutelage and neocolonialism. Lopo do Nascimento expressed cordial thanks for the consistent internationalist stance of the GDR and for the vigorous support it gives to his country.

TISCH RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD092158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The trade unions in the GDR and Mozambique regard the securing of peace and the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration as a fundamental task of trade unions. This was established during talks in which the chairman of the GDR FDGB, Harry Tisch, received a delegation of the National Commission for the introduction of production councils of Angola in Berlin on Thursday. The delegation was led by the executive secretary of the commission, Agusto Macana.

The opinion was expressed during the exchange of views that it is more necessary than ever before to work in conjunction with all progressive and democratic forces to put a stop to the imperialist policy of the arms race and to the kindling of conflicts.

Both sides condemned the criminal aggression of Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. And the machinations of the racist South Africa regime. Harry Tisch gave assurance that the FDGB, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue in the future to stand firmly at the side of the Mozambique people.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

BK070339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] India and the German Democratic Republic have signed a protocol for cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific and technological fields. The protocol was signed in Leipzig between Industry Minister N.D. Tiwari and GDR Minister Horst Soelle at the end of the deliberations at the fifth session of the Indo-GDR joint commission.

Later, Tiwari said the economic progress of the developing countries will act as a stronger force for world peace. Soelle described the protocol as a further step in continuing the traditional good relations between the two countries.

GOODS EXCHANGE DISCUSSED WITH POLISH MINISTER

LD092102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 9 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Horst Soelle received his Polish counterpart Tadeusz Nestorowicz for detailed talks in Leipzig, talks which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. At the center of the talks stood the realization of the GDR exports for the year 1982, in particular the areas of engineering, consumer goods and selected chemical products, as well as the Polish exports of solid fuels, engineering products and services. In this connection the ministers discussed the further implementation of the commitments made during the 18th meeting of the GDR-Poland Joint Economic Committee.

The ministers expressed their conviction that the continuation of a stable bilateral exchange of goods will, in the coming years too, be an important factor in the deepening of mutually beneficial economic relations. They spoke about the preparation of negotiations regarding the conclusion of the protocol for the year 1983, in particular in the fields of engineering, electrical engineering and electronics.

BERLIN CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD091808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0733 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- At the invitation of Bishop Johannes Braun, Magdeburg, the members of the Berlin Conference of Bishops met for their autumn general assembly on 6 and 7 September.

The chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops, Bishop Gerhard Schaffran, Dresden-Meissen, requested the conference's concurrence in his resignation from office before the end of his term on entering his 70th year. The Berlin Conference of Bishops acceded to this request and, in accordance with Article 16 of the statutes, elected Bishop Joachim Meisner, Berlin, the present vice chairman, as chairman for 6 years. The conference expressed its thanks to Bishop Schaffran for his work. As vice chairman it elected Bishop Heinrich Theissing, Schwerin, for a period of 6 years in accordance with Article 17 of the statutes.

The Conference of Bishops then approved an agenda which makes binding arrangements for the working method of the general assembly, the Standing Council, the chairman, the Secretariat and the commission.

Bishop Dr Joachim Wanke, Erfurt-Meiningen, was elected to the newly established Standing Council -- of which the chairman, vice chairman and one member of the conference are members -- for 3 years. It is the task of the Standing Council to advise the chairman on urgent matters which arise between general assemblies and which cannot be delayed, and to prepare the agenda for the general assembly.

PROTEST MADE TO WEST BERLIN ON GANG'S ACTIVITIES

LD091428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR Foreign Ministry has again protested the dangerous escalation of the criminal machinations of the well-known Albert Schuetz criminal gang, which is active in Berlin (West).

Despite repeated demands in the past for the Berlin (West) Senat to take effective steps to put a stop to the activities of Schuetz, the facts show that the band is continuing its subversive acts against the GDR with the approval and support of official West Berlin organs. Especially with the falsification of GDR diplomatic passports and those of other states serious attacks have been made on their state and legal orders.

The representative of the Berlin (West) Senat was told that the continuation of the criminal activities of the Schuetz band, notorious in the courts, constitutes a breach of international law and is damaging to peaceful international cooperation. It is thus expressly demanded that the Senat of Berlin (West) finally take the necessary measures to stop such criminal acts and to make those responsible account for their acts.

FINNISH PRESIDENT TOURS DEBRECEN; ENDS VISIT

LD091246 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, visited the Finno-Ugrian Department of the Kossuth Lajos University of Sciences (KLTE) in Debrecen Thursday.

The guests were met by Dr Mihaly Beck, vice-rector of the university, and Dr Bela Kalman, head of the department, briefed them on scientific and research work. He mentioned that KLTE has been maintaining close friendly relations with the universities in Helsinki and Jyvaskyla, sister town of Debrecen, for decades. Debrecen University professors deliver lectures in Finnish universities and have compiled Finnish grammar books, text books and Finnish -- Hungarian and Hungarian -- Finnish vocabularies.

Later the Finnish head of state had a sight-seeing tour in Debrecen.

Koivisto Departs

LD100942 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Having ended his friendly working visit, the Finnish head of state has left Hungary. Janos Kadar and his wife, Pal Losonczi and his wife, as well as Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, were at Ferihegy Airport to see off Mauno Koivisto.

COLOMBIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 SEPTEMBER

LD092058 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the HSWP CC, a delegation of the Colombian Communist Party led by Jaime Caycedo, member of the Political Committee, arrived in Budapest on Thursday.

At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was met by Gabor Ngy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD092106 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Vitaliy Morozov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, Thursday signed in Moscow a long-term Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation agreement.

Under the agreement, several large industrial projects important for the development of the national economy are to be built in Hungary with Soviet assistance. These include the nuclear power station at Paks, a new coke chemical plant and the overhaul of the continuous steel foundry of the Danube Iron Works. Hungarian companies are to deliver equipment for nuclear power stations and various machines to the Soviet Union. Hungarian construction workers will assist, for example, in building a new hotel in the town of Chernovtsy, Ukraine.

On signing the document Peter Veress stressed that the agreement strengthens considerably Hungary's economic security which is of particular importance in the present world economic situation.

In the spirit of the accord both sides will seek to develop cooperation in a planned and mutually beneficial manner. The Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry and the Soviet State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations will see to it that by full meeting of the obligations assumed in the agreement, they contribute to the greatest possible extent to fulfilling the targets of the two countries' national economic plans.

OFFICIALS ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD092110 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Today Bonco Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception on the occasion of Bulgaria's national day. The reception was attended by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Vice-President Rezso Trautmann, Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly, Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade, Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, Undersecretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the government's information office, Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a number of economic, cultural and public personalities. Several heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also present.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ROMANIA -- Budapest -- Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro have received our country's new ambassador to Romania. (Miklos Boric) will travel to his post in the near future. [Text] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

OLSZOWSKI THANKS SWISS ENVOY FOR COOPERATION

LD091408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to a report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Government has officially informed the Polish Government that today, as a result of the action carried out by the Swiss police between 1035 and 1042, the occupation of the Polish Embassy by a group of terrorists was ended.

In connection with the successful conclusion of the occupation of the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Bern and with the liberation of the Polish citizens, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today received the Swiss ambassador to Poland, Roger Campiche. Stefan Olszowski thanked the ambassador on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the Polish Government, for the actions of the Swiss Government which brought an end to the occupation of the Polish Embassy by the terrorists and, in particular, for the safe rescue of the Polish citizens who had been held hostage, and for the apprehension of the perpetrators.

Minister Olszowski also thanked Ambassador Campiche and the Swiss Embassy in Warsaw for the fruitful and effective cooperation in resolving this dramatic problem.

BERN GUNMEN-U.S. MEDIA COMMUNICATION REPORTED

LD091800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] We have already reported extensively on the details of the action by the Swiss police to release the Bern Polish Embassy employees imprisoned since Monday by terrorists.

Now listen to a detailed account by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz:

[Begin recording] From Bern, Jerzy Wankowicz speaking. Polish personnel had been terrorized for almost 49 hours. One person has turned grey. The terrorists put loaded firearms to the temples of the imprisoned Poles, and [words indistinct].

In the liberated Polish Embassy in Bern, a PAP correspondent has obtained a significant document: copies of Telex correspondence conducted with the terrorists by representatives of various Western newspaper and press agencies. Most of the space in this correspondence is taken up by the American mass media, especially by the ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] agency.

Contacts between this agency and the terrorists include: Offers made to them to disseminate slogans and the anti-Polish slogans directed at Poland and abroad. In one Telex note, this agency put (?certain) American newspapers, radio and TV stations at the disposal of the terrorists' propaganda. This offer was signed by representatives of AP, [words indistinct]. They put at the terrorists' disposal Telexes, and a so-called telephone "hot line." [end recording]

POLISH PRESS COMMENTS ON HOSTAGE RESCUE

LD100850 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY has this comment on the freeing of the hostages in the Polish Embassy in Bern:

"Such a turn of events must have been a nasty surprise to those Western journalists who took pains to dub "Colonel Wysocki a member of a 'Polish underground army' making a terrorist attempt in the name of 'profound political convictions' and of some 'moral motivation'.

"Accused of a criminal act may be only its culprits -- the four terrorists whose deed has commonly condemned. Terrorism is an international crime and as such does not have advocates," opined the daily.

In a comment on the same topic, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said: "The employees of the Polish Embassy in Bern are freed. Gangsters are arrested. Thus this is an optimistic finale of the assault upon our diplomatic mission. It is certainly optimistic but not in the feeling of all. A number of news agencies and newspapers have panicked. There may be only troubles. What will happen if the gangsters, politely called by the Western press 'armed men' a 'group taking over an embassy' or 'emigre Poles', turn out to be not men and start squeal off their orders and patrons, as well as their connections with the subversive radio stations and news agencies?" asked ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. [sentence as received]

WARSAW URGES SWISS TO DISCOVER TRUTH ABOUT ATTACK

LD091650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is very rare for us to have to break off normal programming. Most recently, it happened today, just before noon, when news came from Switzerland about the freeing of our embassy and hostages and the capture of the terrorists.

We waited for this moment day and night, to be precise for 72 hours and 45 minutes. Think how long it is. Unsure about the fate of the Polish hostages, anxious about their lives, extremely difficult moments were lived through by the hostages and their closest ones in Bern and here in Poland. Fortunately, it went all right and all ended well. We shall no doubt find out now who were the captors, how they found themselves in Switzerland, who sent them there and what their aim was. This information is awaited by the public in Poland and also in other countries, including the West. What is sought is the full explanation of all the elements of this terrorist action, of all that is hidden in the dark shadows of this event; also the uncovering of the people, and not only those who directly attacked our diplomatic office but also those who encouraged them and prepared them, those who provided them with material and propaganda (?assistance).

We have the right to be convinced that the Swiss police and the authorities of this neutral country will not hide anything, that the whole truth will be made available to Poland and to the world. This is expected and demanded by public opinion, by ordinary human justice.

We also think that the perpetrators will receive exemplary punishment, that there will be no leniency for them, even though the Swiss laws are rather lenient in such matters. They have already been given a harsh judgement by Polish and world opinion, and such judgement will also be extended to their sponsors.

One more thing: An astonishing about-face has occurred in the attitude of some West European newspapers. In the first stages of the embassy occupation the attackers were called one name: terrorists. Recently this name has disappeared from the newspaper headlines and these ordinary bandits began to be called something else: armed men, Polish emigres. As one can see the political sponsors of the terrorists went into action, although their action was considerably delayed. This happened against good reason, against the facts, against the united public opinion of many countries, including the West.

If one also considers other actions attempting to justify the terrorists and trying to present them in a light of patriotic heroism and making it easy for them to spread anti-Polish slogans and appeals, then everything makes sense. Everything becomes one logical totality. Here we have yet another, this time particularly brutal, attack against our country and our authorities, an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs. There will be time to draw conclusions and make evaluations. We count on the feeling of justice of the Swiss authorities who should uncover, let us say it again, the whole truth surrounding the attack.

One thing is certain: Ahead of us is the ruthless enemy, the enemy who will not back down under any circumstances. That is why we need so much a feeling of the national unity, that is why national accord is needed so badly.

AUTHORITIES WANT EMBASSY 'TERRORISTS' EXTRADITED

LD091910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] During the early afternoon a press conference on the release of the hostages was held at the Interpress Club in Warsaw. Tadeusz Kohorewicz, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Press, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Department, expressed profound satisfaction with, and recognition of, the Swiss authorities for their resolute application of the means adequate to the existing situation and for not allowing the dramatic crisis to become a prolonged one. He recalled that immediately after the incident the Polish authorities gave the Swiss police consent to enter the premises of the Polish Embassy in Bern and for them to use any necessary means. No possibilities, he said, were ruled out.

It is intended to make the appropriate legal submissions to the Swiss Government to obtain exemplary punishment for the terrorists. If it proves legally possible, their extradition will also be requested. This would be theoretically possible, unless the terrorists prove -- for instance -- to be Swiss citizens. Let us add that while the press conference was going on their nationality was not yet known. In view of the threats addressed by the leaders of the assault group against other diplomatic representations of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish authorities have -- just in case -- taken the appropriate security measures, though there is no confirmation that these threats are realistic ones.

'IDENTITY' OF GUNMEN'S, REAGAN'S DEMANDS NOTED

LD091204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The terrorist attack on the Polish Embassy in Switzerland is the subject of a commentary in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Maj Adam Glowacki presents this event as another link in the chain of hatred of a socialist state by the opposition. The author goes back and states that similar, strong arguments have long been used. The elements of pressure and terror have become a constant feature in the tactics and strategy of Solidarity's action. New impressive ceremonials for dealing with people who criticized this organization were even devised.

A result of all these actions characterized by hatred, blackmail and pressure was the course of the notorious session of the Presidium of the National Commission in Radom. It was reflected not only in the general line of confrontation but also in detailed proposals for solutions among which the concept of Solidarity's fighting squads [bojoka] is particularly noteworthy.

The political underground in the country continues to see its last chance in the program of brutal force and terror. It is not alone in this since it is supported by the NATO countries and their extremely active subversive broadcasting in Polish.

In this context the brutal attack on the embassy in Bern is an example of progressing escalation of the guided terror [sterowanego teroru].

The characteristic feature of this bold attack against the Polish diplomatic mission is an amazing identity of demands made by the terrorists with the postulates formulated by an anti-Polish coalition in the West led by President Reagan.

Concluding today's commentary, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI states that this brutal act of the extremists proved once more this well-known truth that they shrink from no form of compulsion and pressure in order to achieve their illusory goals. There is an identity of purpose in the action of opposition at home and abroad which from the political viewpoint is not only useless but also very provocative and dangerous.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON EMBASSY SEIZURE

LD091730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz remarks in a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 9 September -- recorded, announcer says "This report was prepared by Boleslaw Broszczak"]

[Text] Obviously this whole affair has kept us in suspense, for this was an (?unpleasant) drama concerning people whose lives were in danger, really in danger. Let me just recall that the team set up by the premier, made up of representatives of several ministries, as well as the [word indistinct] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, worked almost nonstop. After all, we provided up-to-the-minute reports on various facets of the case, on steps that had been taken. Obviously, perhaps, we did not release all the details, which is understandable, and I would also like [words indistinct] to be understood. For the good outcome of this matter, it was necessary not to reveal all the details immediately. We were concerned above all for our supreme goal, to assure the release of the hostages, without [word indistinct] and to restore the normal functioning of the embassy.

We meet today in an atmosphere of relief and satisfaction, in an atmosphere of relaxation, for as you already know all the hostages have been released, they are safe and sound, and the terrorists have been arrested. The [news] agencies have already related the course of events, and I don't think it is necessary for me to repeat them. I would just like to state with satisfaction that the Swiss police carried out this action efficiently and (?speedily).

After all, today at 1300 Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski received Ambassador of Switzerland Campiche and passed on the thanks of the Polish Government and of Premier Jaruzelski to the Swiss authorities for this action, as well as personal thanks to Ambassador Campiche for his current cooperation, day and night, because that was the kind of situation it was with the Polish authorities. This was good cooperation, although obviously not without elements of tension, stemming after all from a somewhat difficult situation.

Since today there are some general statements and evaluations concerning this whole matter, I would like to share them with you. The first reflection is the statement about how far the creation of a climate of tension around Poland can lead, or even the situation of tolerating or even encouraging actions by various illegal opposition elements. All this creates a climate in which various types can, and as experience shows do, reach out to commit acts of terror.

The second reflection, which I already mentioned at our first meeting, is: We still have cases in the West where there are forces or people who can only be described as having sick imaginations. This sick imagination often encouraged them to say that the embassy occupation had been staged by the Polish authorities in order to compromise Solidarity. At our first meeting I did not argue with such theories and simply ridiculed them. I think that the way the whole matter went and the facts, which are already widely known -- and the ones which still are not known fully -- confirm this, rather than confirming any other attitude to such fruits of sick imaginations.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the terrorists made political demands, the same as are made by various political circles in the West and various opposition elements in our country. These are known and in brief they contain the demand for Poland to return to the situation before 13 December. According to press reports, these demands underwent a sort of evolution as the situation developed in Bern. This evolution, I would say, meant moving from political demands to the demands that are typical of criminals and terrorists.

We will talk about this later. The most important thing is, and I would like to stress it again, that the whole matter ended well. [Words indistinct]. The team which I had the pleasure to direct has, therefore, been dissolved. The final element that allowed us to disband was the shift of the embassy in Bern [words indistinct] normal functioning of an embassy.

These, of course, are a few introductory reflections and evaluations and when more information is received [words indistinct] they will be developed and enriched.

PAP REPORTS STOCKHOLM EMBASSY BOMB SCARE

LD091848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a PAP telegram which we received just before the start of the news.

There was no need to wait for long after Bern. Atmosphere created by emigre circles hostile to People's Poland has borne fruit.

On Thursday, that is today, a man phoned the editorial office of the Swedish afternoon paper, EXPRESSEN, stating that in the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Stockholm is a time bomb which will explode at 1400. The Embassy personnel, notified by the police, left the building. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic near the building was halted, and after 1400 (?a team) of experts searched the area around the embassy. No explosive charge was found and the embassy resumed working at approximately 1500.

Of course, it is not difficult to guess which circles had undertaken another attempt at intimidation.

REPORTER PROBES SOLIDARITY PRE-31 AUG ACTIVITIES

PM091211 Paris LE MATIN in French 4-5 Sep 82 p 9

[Jean-Yves Huchet Szczezin dispatch: "Those Who Are Conspiring"]

[Excerpts] Today [29 August] Szczecin is more or less calm: the police are only frantic around the Warski Dockyards, the city's big shipyard, to which they are absolutely forbidding access. There is no question of allowing the crowd to gather around the plaques laid last year in memory of the city workers shot during the 1970 riots and of the Wujek miners killed on 16 December. The plaques have nonetheless been regularly decorated with flowers since martial law was introduced. It was impossible to reach the Western part of the port to look at the ships or the forest of cranes reflected in the water of the docks.

(Jubcek), who was taking me round his city by car -- a small apple-green Sirena in a state of advanced delapidation -- remarked philosophically and laconically at each intersection that "They are everywhere." That (Jubcek) is a valuable man, who knows almost everybody in Szczecin. At least those who "are conspiring": That is the word used for all the clandestine Solidarity members who have joined the resistance.

"It is natural that we should know each other," he explained, "the city is small and, to be honest, I do not think there are thousands of us involved even though we feel the whole population's tacit support."

"The reason why there are so many policemen to be seen here," he said, "is that we have not been good enough in the past few weeks. In the Warski shipyards the agreements with the government were signed on 30 August 1980, 1 day before the Gdansk agreements. And Solidarity here put forward the idea of an anniversary week from 22 to 29 August." In fact the idea was broadly adopted, and earlier than expected. Back on 18 August the workers at the Warski shipyards staged a little demonstration: Nearly 400 of them formed a delegation, led by a Solidarity banner, to the commemorative plaques outside the shipyard, demanding the release of Walesa and the internees, a general amnesty and the lifting of martial law. "The demonstration lasted 15 to 30 minutes, during which the shipyard downed tools. That was not the first time that the workers temporarily stopped work or staged what amounted to a strike: 15 workers have been in prison since May, and they are a constant reminder of the fact. Moreover, the following Monday they started again, because some 40 of those who demonstrated on 18 August had immediately been sacked: They were reinstated."

On Sunday 22 August the workers at the cement factory, the city's second biggest employer, also staged a demonstration. "There was a relatively large number of us in that case," one of them explained. "There may have been 2,000 or 3,000, and we were able to sing a few hymns and national songs. The police were there in force but there were no immediate clashes or arrests. They only came later."

Indeed, from Sunday 22 August the police became extremely nervous. They launched a series of preventive arrests in Szczecin, groundlessly seizing all people suspected of subversive activities and placing them in temporary detention before 31 August and its feared demonstrations. Their frenzy unfortunately paid off since on 25 August they were able to seize a clandestine Solidarity printing press in the city. The three people working there were immediately arrested, and there were more subsequent arrests.

"It is impossible to specify the number," Witek, one of the member of Szczecin's clandestine Strike Committee, explained. "We cannot check whether our friends are still there because the police are watching their apartments, their contacts and their telephones." Witek, cadre in a big enterprise in the city, and Bogdan, an employee at the Warski shipyards, who are responsible for coordination problems within the Strike Committee, only agreed to a meeting, after infinite precautions, in an apartment loaned by a friend for a few hours and gone over with a fine tooth comb. "The committee was formed recently," Bogdan explained. "It was only created in its present form in July. In particular we had great problems establishing contact with the national coordination: We met with (Sumiejzko) -- who has now joined forces with Lis, Hal, Frasyniuk and Bujak -- in Gdansk in early July, in Gdansk where he is hiding, the day before he escaped a trap laid by the police. Contacts have also been established with the Gdansk regional coordination." "With (Sumiejzko) we were able to assess our actions and decide to launch the demonstrations" Witek continued. "Here, on the spot, as everywhere in Poland, the main job of the clandestine groups is information work, since we have decided to act peacefully. Therefore, the seizure of a printing operation is a considerable hindrance to us: We do not have much equipment and we will probably have trouble printing all the pamphlets needed for 31 August." But there is more than just information: Some Solidarity members are more particularly responsible for distribution or housing problems, or aid for the families of prisoners. Others, more expert in street action, create the necessary starting point for a demonstration by all arriving at the same spot together.

Witek and Bogdan admit that in Szczecin the movement is not yet perfectly structured: "The structure is not yet very effective and tasks have not yet been officially divided. There is still a great deal of work to be done, especially as regards our contacts with the outside — Warsaw, but also the West, which should help us....

REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES U.S., SOLIDARITY

PM081337 [Editorial Report] Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 4 September 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Francesco Recantesi interview with Jerzy Boguslawski, "organizational chief of the Polish delegation to the L'Unita Festival in Tirrenia. Boguslawski says, among other things, that "Reagan is to blame for exacerbating the situation" in Poland "with his acts of reprisal" but adds that the origins of the Polish crisis "are primarily the party's mistakes, its absence of planning." Of Walesa he says: "He is clever, intelligent and also a great tribune" but that "he had too many advisers." He claims that "Solidarity has failed to understand the real situation, has not understood Poland's geographical position and therefore its policy."

DISTURBANCES DID NOT HINDER WORK, LIFE IN RADOM

LD032058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] At the session of the Voivodship Defense Committee [WKO] in Radom it was stated that the actions of the opposition did not disturb the rhythm of work and life of the voivodship inhabitants. It was stressed that labor discipline has increased and that production results in industry were better last month than in July and higher than in the same period of last year.

Walbrzych Unaffected

LD032054 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] In Walbrzych Voivodship the party organizations' executives have evaluated the region's sociopolitical situation. It was stated that the work forces of all enterprises worked in accordance with the plan, and the calm and caution of the working class of Walbrzych was emphasized.

Others Report Calm

LD100706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The executive of the Voivodship Party Committee in Waldenburg in Schlesien has assessed the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship against the background of 31 August. It was stressed that the actions that were hostile to social calm and to socialism did not find support in the workforce of the region.

At the session of the Voivodship Defense Committee in (Piotrkow Trybunalski, during discussion of the sociopolitical situation in the region, it was ascertained that the state of security and order is satisfactory. Normalization and stabilization of the life of the community is clearly progressing. Factories and enterprises are maintaining ordinary work rhythms.

The successive motions, which were considered earlier by the Voivodship Party Committee, concerning the resumption of self-management in (?other) enterprises were positively endorsed.

POSTAL SERVICES RESTRICTIONS EASED 9 SEP

LD092026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of communications, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, has taken into account the postulates of the public and has eased certain postal services restrictions. The permissible weight for packages bearing food, medicines or clothing sent by mail has been increased to 10 kilograms. Postal services for those without sight have been extended, making it possible for citizens to send tape recordings of literary works, the so-called speaking books. The restriction on sending books and printed items in braille has been lifted.

The minister of communications issues a reminder that packages can only be sent from postal offices authorized to do so.

AUTOMATIC LONG-DISTANCE PHONE SERVICE RESTORED

LD100847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of communications, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, has ordered the successive restoration of automatic long-distance calls within Poland for public use effective today.

INITIAL VERSION OF 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN OUTLINED

LD092232 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Sep -- The Government Planning Commission has completed work on an initial version of the Economic Plan for 1983 although there is a big element of uncertainty in it. The planners expect distinct signs of economic recovery next year.

1983 will be the last year of using other than econ[illegible] methods of influencing the scope of production. On a limited scale, selected areas of manufacturing will still be accorded privileged treatment with regard to the availability of raw materials. Major improvement is expected in the supplies of means of agricultural production which should help attain greater self-sufficiency in food production. Gradual departure from rationing is also expected, with coupons for soap, washing powder and cigarettes to go first.

It is planned to arrest the decline of the share of investment outlays in the national income as its further drop would mean a reduction of fixed assets in industry and affect the future of Poland's economy. Reduction of production costs is to be attained owing to lower consumption of raw materials. Despite an anticipated budget deficit, bigger outlays are also envisaged in the nonproductive sector.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LECTURERS VIEW ECONOMIC PLANS

AU081108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Meeting of Central Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] PZPR Central Committee lecturers met in Warsaw on 2 September with Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Committee attached to the Council of Ministers.

The meeting was devoted to appraising the events of the past few days, and the second part was devoted to an analysis of the proposals contained in the "alternative conceptions of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and in the preliminary assumptions for the years 1986-90."

Miroslaw Milewski said that no provocations, and one must include the street disturbances of 31 August, will make the party turn away from the road of implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress -- in other words, from the line of socialist renewal. The party is open to all initiatives aimed at speeding up our emergence from the sociopolitical and economic crisis.

That part of Deputy Minister Madej's speech concerning the conditions for establishing a 3-year economic plan attracts particular attention. A 3-year period has been chosen for two reasons. The first reason strictly concerns the calendar. In Poland and in the other CEMA countries a 5-year plan is the basic plan. For obvious reasons we have not succeeded in establishing and adopting such a plan for the past 2 years, so the 3-year plan will fill the gap we have in relation to the other CEMA countries, which of course reach mutual agreement on their aims, this being an important feature of their cooperation. However, more important is the possibility of achieving a level of production that existed before the crisis within a period of 3 years. Nevertheless, phenomena are manifesting themselves more and more which may prolong the time it takes for us to emerge from the crisis. Most threatening of all is the process of negative adaptation by enterprises to the conditions created by the economic reform. Many plants have lowered their production without losing any of their income. One of the effects of this is an increase in inflation. Production and efficiency are falling and wages are still the same, and even -- and this is quite often -- rising.

All three alternatives of the 3-year plan assume that two growth factors will be active. The first of these involves creating better work discipline and reducing absenteeism, and if this is accepted, then those branches with enough quantities of raw and other materials will give up all or part of their free Saturdays. The second factor, much more important in the long term, is the introduction of all economic, organizational, technical and technological innovations making it possible to make better use of production potential, reduce costs, reduce the consumption of raw materials, improve quality and so on.

Deputy Premier Madej also drew attention to the functioning of the economic mechanisms and instruments of reform.

CHELM VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE VIEWS REGIONAL ECONOMY

LD082302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] An assessment of the implementation of the program to improve the economy of the region until 1983, with special attention being paid to housing construction, is on the agenda of today's plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship committee in Chelm. Information on the implementation of proposals submitted at urban and parish electoral conferences is also being reviewed. Albin Siwak, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, is participating in the conference.

FINANCIAL INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT IN AUGUST

LD041912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] In August organs of financial inspection carried out 443 inspections and investigations of private enterprises and persons conducting economic activity, as well as persons who have not reported for taxation inheritance, donations and other income received.

Three hundred eleven financial offenses and misdemeanors were discovered. Of this number 78 acts of abuse were committed by owners of registered private enterprises, and 233 by persons who had conducted economic activity without a required permit, or who had not reported activities subject to taxation to the appropriate organs. Owed taxes and treasury fees amount to almost Z51 million. Of this sum the inspection organs have so far secured the amount of Z30,655,000 -- that is, 60 percent of the unpaid money from the taxpayers' property and liabilities. A property search to secure the remainder of the amount owed continues.

TRIAL OF FORMER MEDIA OFFICIALS RESUMES

LD032130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The trial of former leaders of the radio and television committee resumed yesterday and the day before in the Warsaw Voivodship court following a break of over 1 and 1/2 months, not counting the sessions held behind closed doors. I remind you that in 2 days it will be 8 months since this trial began. Until yesterday there were five defendants. As the chairman of the panel of judges reported, the case against Jerzy Hanbowski will be tried separately. His present state of health does not permit him to participate in the trial.

WARSAW CITY DEPARTMENT HEAD DISMISSED

LD032122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The press spokesman for the mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw has announced that due to concern for the ethical and moral state of the administrative cadre, which makes it imperative that individuals who are unsuitable and dishonest be removed. The town hall of the metropolitican city of Warsaw has dismissed the head of the Department of Evictions in the district hall of Warsaw-Mokotow under disciplinary procedure. He is suspected of accepting bribes connected with property. Civilian militia organs have instituted preparatory proceedings which are being supervised by the Prosecutor's Office.

MOKRZYSZCZAK CHAIRS MEETING OF FIRST SECRETARIES

LD092228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the first secretaries of works' committees, ministeries and central offices was held today at the PZPR Central Committee. The tasks of the party organizations in improving the work of the state administration in the present sociopolitical and economic situation were discussed.

The conference was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

OPALKO CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING

LD100432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The endeavors of party cells, voivodship defense committees and organs of state administration constitute a valuable form of coordinating efforts aimed at consolidating the processes of economic stabilization in all spheres of public life. The problems being solved by them, both on the political plane and that of concrete decisions and undertakings, are of great significance for the creation of a constructive social atmosphere.

Under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Opalko, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Committee, today a conference of the party aktiv took place. It was devoted to current problems of party work and the inauguration of the Tarnow primary party organizations' report-back campaign.

The further consolidation and strengthening of PZPR cells, [words indistinct] of the party and implementation of the tasks marked out by it were considered as the main tasks.

WORK OF MISDEMEANOR COURTS DESCRIBED 9 SEP

LD092122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Thirty years have passed since the Sejm set up the institution of misdemeanor courts. The social composition of the adjudicating teams and participation of persons who are not professional lawyers has made this institution of minicourts more democratic. The duties and rights of the Polish misdemeanor courts belong in other countries to the state administration or the police.

At today's press conference it was reported that on average, in a year, the misdemeanor courts receive about 700,000 cases, mostly traffic offences, disturbances of public order and more and more frequent cases of infringements of the interests of consumers. The candidates for membership of the misdemeanor courts are elected by social organizations, at present the civic committees for national rebirth. The elections continue until the end of September. The nominations are issued by the people's councils at the primary level.

ZSL SECRETARIAT DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD092212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The state of work and discussion on drafts of congress documents, the ideological declaration, program and statute, were the subject of a session of the ZSL [United Peasant's Party] Supreme Committee Secretariat. It was stressed that drafts of these documents have been met with deep interest from all peasant activists. The fruits of this discussion have been utilized to a large extent in the drafts of documents adopted at the Sixth ZSL Supreme Committee plenum and distributed for general consultation.

Recommendations on ZSL educational activity were also discussed and it was pointed out that political education should primarily provide knowledge about the current sociopolitical situation in the country, and make the solving of problems of the village and of agriculture more easy.

The ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat also carried out an assessment of cooperation with other peasant parties in Europe and in the world.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS RADIO, TV TASKS MEETING

LD092000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Program tasks facing radio and television in creating national accord, against the background of experience from the years 1980-82, were the subject of a conference of chief editors of radio and television from throughout the country. Leaders of the Radio and Television Committee participated, as did Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Czeslaw Rowinski, deputy head of the party Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department.

The participants familiarized themselves with information on the results of research on the state of social awareness in the current year. The discussion centered on the subject: the workers' milieu, as the source and the addressee of radio and television informational-journalistic programs, and on the answer to the question: What interests the young generation, and what should radio and television journalistic-informational programs contain for them.

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR TALKS 9 SEPTEMBER

LD091522 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Sept -- The leader of the September 1 revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Poland this afternoon on a visit of friendship. At Warsaw airport the Libyan visitor was greeted by first secretary of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

Talks Held With Jaruzelski

LD091840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited the PZPR Central Committee today where he held talks with Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. They discussed international issues, with special attention being paid to the situation in the Near East. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi exchanged information about the situations in their countries. Their conversation was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and party Central Committee Politburo members Josef Czyrek, Central Committee secretary, and Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister, took part in the meeting. Heads of diplomatic missions of the two states in Tripoli and Warsaw were present.

Honored at Dinner

LD101024 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Intercepted in progress]

[Excerpt] Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honor of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At the dinner General Jaruzelski and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi exchanged speeches.

Stressing the special significance of the Libyan leader's visit to Poland, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee drew attention to the nature of the relations which link our countries and to the historical time in which it is taking place.

Today we talked about these questions, said W. Jaruzelski, and about the whole complex of problems facing us which met with understanding from your side. You, too, certainly know that we fully understand the difficult problems being encountered by the Arab world, the progressive countries of that world and the Palestinians who are suffering most tragically at present. The position of Poland and of our allies of this question, General Jaruzelski went on, is clear and unambiguous. It is above all invariable, not an expedient position but a strategic one.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee then thanked the guests for the position taken on 6 January regarding Poland's difficult problems, for the noble gesture of the heart and for sending gifts, which we highly appreciate.

These facts also form the moral fabric of our friendship. The political fabric is the unity of goals, the struggle against imperialism and the strengthening of the development of our countries.

Referring to the economic aspect of cooperation, General Jaruzelski noted with satisfaction that it is developing successfully although there exist considerable reserves. I am very glad, he said, that we have agreed to study these problems further in order to come to specific joint decisions during your visit. He expressed the conviction that the current visit (?will be a major) step on the way to strengthening our friendship and cooperation, which will find a broad response among the world public. We are in the first line of imperialist attacks and our fraternal meeting takes on special significance in this respect.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

LD091832 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Sept -- The Polish leaders, PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, have sent a congratulatory message to general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK observed on September 9.

We express our full conviction that the friendly relations between our peoples and cooperation in all walks of life will strengthen and deepen, bringing mutual advantages and serving the unity of the socialist states in their struggle for peace and socialism against the world forces of reaction and imperialism, said the message.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIA

LD091050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] In recognition of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a message to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in which they convey cordial greetings to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and to the Bulgarian nation as a whole, extending best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Polish Government.

CORRECTION TO FOREIGN TRADE FIGURE

The item entitled "Favorable Tendencies in Foreign Trade Seen," published in the 8 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 23, line six should read ...balance amounting to 110 million dollars is .... correcting typoed figure of 11 million.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- Today in Budapest the ministers of internal trade of Poland, Zygmunt Lakomiec, and of Hungary, Zoltan Juhar, signed a protocol on speeding up additional supplies of market goods to Poland in the current year and on trade between Poland and Hungary in the coming year. It emerges that before the end of the fourth quarter of the present year we will receive clothing and educational aid from Hungary. The supply of canned meat has also been negotiated. We will pay for these items by supplying coal, glass products, sporting goods, souvenirs and electrical goods. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU091248 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1982 -- In the toast he proposed at the dinner in the evening of September 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu declared that the visit which President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is paying to Romania was an expression of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of their joint wish to develop even more powerfully these longstanding and traditional ties based on mutual esteem and respect.

Noting with satisfaction that the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration and cooperation had been a continual development on a political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other areas of joint interest, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Between our countries there is a permanent and fruitful dialogue and I should like to mention in this context the special contribution made by the meetings and talks I had with the late President Anwar as-Sadat. It is also a great pleasure to recall the meetings I have had in the last few years with you, Mr President. May this visit too -- the first you are paying to Romania as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt -- and the talks we have begun today, as well as the understandings we shall reach, go down as a new and important contribution to the development of Romanian-Egyptian friendship and collaboration in the interest and for the benefit of our countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

President Ceausescu showed that Romania was highly appreciative of the efforts made by the friendly Egyptian people for fulfilling its aspirations towards peace welfare and progress, and said: We have hailed, as an important moment in the achievement of these aspirations, the regaining by the Arab Republic of Egypt of its entire national territory in the Sinai, which offers the Egyptian people the possibility to concentrate its forces, in conditions of peace, on ensuring its free and independent economic and social development, on enhancing its contribution to the efforts for establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Stressing that the visit of the Egyptian heads of state to Romania was taking place under particularly complicated international circumstances, Nicolae Ceausescu said: International life is witnessing particular tension which places the whole of mankind into jeopardy. All this makes it more necessary than ever for the peoples to rally their forces and cooperate ever more closely for halting the aggravation of [passage indistinct].

Now, after the aggressive military operations and activities of Israel in Lebanon, after the solution that has been reached, through negotiations, in Beirut, it is necessary to take the lesson taught by history and to put an end to any military actions by Israel, to begin the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, to secure the tranquillity, independence and integrity of that country and also to intensify efforts for the resolution of the Palestine question, on the basis of that people's right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent Palestinian state. We believe that now it is time to act steadily in order to reach a complete solution, through negotiations, and a lasting peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian people are entitled to their own independent state. In the Middle East there is room for a Palestinian state and for the state of Israel as well -- and this reality should be recognized and the peaceful coexistence of those two states, of all states in that region should be secured. To this end, the president further said, we consider as both necessary and timely the organization of an international conference, with the participation of all states concerned -- including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- that should secure the discussion and settlement of all issues existing among the states in the Middle East and, first of all, the Palestine question.

We also estimate that everything should be done for the [word indistinct], the military confrontation between Iraq and Iran, for the solution of the problems between those two states through negotiations, bearing in mind the interests of both countries, of peace and good neighbourhood in that region.

As a European country Romania pays great attention to the situation on the continent. We steadily militate for European security -- and we are willing to cooperate actively with the other states in order that, at its resumption, the Madrid conference be held in a constructive spirit, that it should be [words indistinct] convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to the ensurance of the follow-up of the process on detente, security and cooperation started in Helsinki.

We are greatly concerned with the (?problem) of deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe. Taking into account the huge accumulation of destructive weapons existing on the European Continent we believe that everything should be done for the cessation of deployment of other missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, for a united Europe, of understanding and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

Highlighting that the main problem of today's (?world) is the [word indistinct] of the arms race and the beginning of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Expressing the unanimous will of the Romanian people -- that have been organizing wide mass demonstrations in favour of disarmament and peace -- Romania will further militate with the utmost consistency for the [word indistinct] of mankind's vital desideratum -- to live in a world without weapons and without wars.

At the same time we declare and steadily militate for the liquidation of under-development -- for the establishment of the new international economic order. The developed, rich countries should understand that without taking into account the problems of the poor countries, the need to liquidate underdevelopment, which affects the life of two thirds of the peoples of the world -- one cannot secure peace, stability and the harmonious development of world economy.

The just and lasting settlement of the [word indistinct] and complex issues of present-day international life requires close cooperation by all peoples, irrespective of their (?social) system. It is particularly necessary to secure the participation, on an equal footing, in solving international issues, of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries -- which form the majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and international cooperation.

Expressing his satisfaction at the good cooperation existing between Romania and Egypt in the world arena, within the United Nations and in other international bodies, as well as within the Non-Aligned Movement just as the wish that this cooperation would become closer in the future, Nicolae Ceausescu voiced his confidence that the visit President Mubarak is paying to Romania, the talks to be conducted and the understandings to be reached would give a fresh and strong impetus to the many-sided development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations.

Presidents Continue Talks

AU091950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/9/1982 -- On September 9, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, met again at Snagov with the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Mubarak.

During the talks, the two presidents continued to examine important aspects of the development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, the expansion of economic cooperation, the intensification and diversification of commercial exchanges in accordance with both countries and peoples' wish and aspirations for progress.

Next, opinions were thoroughly and extensively exchanged on international political developments.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak pointed out that the people's will asserted itself ever more strongly to develop freely and independently, to collaborate in a climate of understanding and peace.

At the same time, the two presidents considered that international life was witnessing particular tension as an outcome of the policy of strength and dictate, of the redivision of the spheres of influence, of infringement upon the people's freedom and sovereignty, as well as states of conflict and war in various parts of the world, an unparallelled escalation of the arms race, the sharpening of the world crisis, the widening of the gaps between the rich and the poor countries. It was shown that, under the circumstances, it was necessary that the peoples should rally their forces and cooperate still more closely for halting the aggravation of the international situation, for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the building of a world in which each nation may live freely and order its life as it wishes, without any outside immixture.

It was considered that everything possible should be done for the cessation of military conflicts, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate differences, in the spirit of understanding and peace, for elimination of force and the threat of force from international relations.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the Middle East questions. In that framework, the fact was emphasized that, after the events and Israel's aggressive military acts in Lebanon, after the solution which was reached through negotiations in Beirut, it was imperative that Israel should stop any military action, the Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon, the tranquility, independence and integrity of Lebanon be guaranteed, and the Palestinian people's question -- the main in the Middle East -- be solved.

It was stressed that the military operations in Lebanon had proved once again that the Middle East situation could not be settled by military means, and that action should be undertaken for its political settlement, for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the area, for the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, on the basis of an independent Palestinian state, for the establishment of relations which should secure the peaceful coexistence of all states in the region.

In connection with the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the two presidents pointed to the need for a stop in the military confrontation and for a passage to solving their problems through negotiations, while starting from the interests of both countries, of peace and good neighbourliness in that area.

On behalf of the Egyptian people and on his own behalf, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak highly appreciated Romania's principled and constructive stand on the Middle East questions, the perseverent efforts President Nicolae Ceausescu made for the settlement of the situation in that area and for the establishment of a durable peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Socialist Romania's determination to contribute, in the future too, to stimulating the process of peace, to achieving a global, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

In connection with European security and cooperation, the necessity was highlighted to work for the Madrid meeting, which will resume its proceedings this autumn, to conclude with ever better results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the continuity of the process of detente, security and collaboration initiated in Helsinki. Likewise, it was considered that everything possible should be done for a stoppage in the deployment of medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, for the establishment of new-type relations of friendship and collaboration on the continent, for the achievement of a united Europe, based on the respect for the social system and independence of each European nation. It was shown that a united Europe would be a strong factor of development, peace and progress the world over.

Concern was expressed over the continuous escalation of the arms race which puts ever heavier burdens on the peoples' shoulders and leads to a growing danger of war, and the importance was underlined of passing to concrete, practical measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, in order to ensure the supreme right of people and nations to life, to a free and dignified existence, to independence.

The two presidents considered that another particularly serious question was that of the wide gaps between the rich and poor countries, and emphasized the significance of building a new international economic and political order, and the importance of strengthening the unity, solidarity and collaboration among the developing countries. It was shown that neither the stability of the world economy nor peace in the world could be ensured without the achievement of a new economic order, without the eradication of underdevelopment. It was also stressed that peace and a new international order were a unity and objective necessity and that the efforts for meeting those vital requirements of the entire mankind should be intensified.

It was considered by common agreement that the settlement of the complex questions confronting mankind today required the active and equal participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, and that the small and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned and the developing ones which form the great majority of mankind and which are keenly interested in a democratic policy of peace and independence had to play an enhanced role in that respect.

Being highly appreciative of the collaboration between Romania and Egypt in the world arena, within the United Nations Organization and in other international bodies, as well as within the Non-Aligned Movement, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak reasserted the two countries' wish to further strengthen that cooperation, in the interests of peace, detente, disarmament, independence, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had lunch with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mme Suzanne Mubarak, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Other Officials Meet

AU091850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/9/1982 -- A working meeting took place on September 9 attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Usamah al-Baz, ambassador, first undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion, the sides made a thorough analysis of the stage of the manysided relations between the two countries, and also approached aspects of the international situation.

A series of concrete ways and modalities were also discussed for the translation into fact of the decisions covenanted by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, for the amplification of bilateral collaboration in domains of mutual interest and especially the diversification of commercial exchanges, of economic, industrial and technical cooperation on mutually advantageous bases, in keeping with Romania's and Egypt's economic potential in full swing.

Mubarak Places Wreath

AU090914 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, this morning laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Ganea, first vice chairman of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council; Lt Gen Constantin Popa, deputy chief of the General Staff, and other officials. Egyptian officials accompanying President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on his official friendly visit to our country were also present.

Upon the arrival of the distinguished guests, a military guard in front of the monument presented arms. The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Arab Republic of Egypt were played. After the wreath-laying ceremony, those present observed a moment of silence. The guests then visited the monument.

Cairo-Media Coverage

For Cairo-Media coverage of President Mubarak's visit, see the Egypt section of the 9 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

CHINESE PARTY ACTIVISTS PAY VISIT 19 AUG-9 SEP

AU091842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/9/1982 -- Over August 19-September 9, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Guo Shushen, assistant secretary of the Control of Party Discipline Commission of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Chinese guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, at the Constanta, Braila, Buzau and Brasov County RCP Committees, saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in various counties.

During those visits stress was laid on the relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China, and the wish was expressed to further develop them, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU091953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/9/1982 -- Alexandru Necula, Romanian minister of machine-tools, electro-technology and electronics, and Milan Kubat, minister of the electrotechnical industry of Czechoslovakia, conducted talks in Bucharest on September 9.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Czechoslovak top-level meetings and talks, the two ministers analyzed the current stage of the bilateral relations in domains of mutual interest and expressed their satisfaction at the ascending course of the technical-scientific collaboration between the two countries in the field of electro-technology and electronics. The mutual wish was expressed to expand and diversify those relations, in the interests of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples.

The same day, ministers Alexandru Necula and Milan Kubat signed a protocol which stipulates new ways of developing the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration and cooperation in the fields of manufacture and mutual deliveries of electrical engines, high-voltage equipment, electric cables, automation means, computation technology and measurement and control instruments.

During his sojourn in Romania, the Czechoslovak guest saw round production units and units of scientific research of the industry of electrotechnology and electronics in Bucharest and Timisoara.

POLITIKA PRAISES RESULTS OF MUBARAK VISIT

LD091538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade Sep 9, (TANJUG) -- In today's commentary on the just-closed visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Yugoslavia the Belgrade daily "POLITIKA" writes that the Yugoslav-Egyptian talks have enabled the elimination of many misunderstandings and ambiguities [word indistinct] clarification of differences.

"It can now be said without reserve that the two countries' views on the majority of crucial and key problems are close and even identical," the daily notes. "POLITIKA" points out that Yugoslavia and Egypt agree on questions related to global disarmament, the necessity of launching "North-South" negotiations and the revival of universal detente.

The daily writes that Husni Mubarak and Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic easily agreed that the Palestinian question would be among the first and most important items on the agenda of the seventh nonaligned summit. They also agreed that, following the Israeli aggression on Lebanon the Middle East is the most inflammable spot in the present-day world.

The various initiatives and proposals for resolving the Mid-East crisis that are coming from the United States, the Arab countries and other regions are assessed by "POLITIKA" as positive. The daily underlines that the Belgrade talks noted that the Palestinian problem is the core of the long-standing crisis and that peace can be achieved only when the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized.

Mubarak's visit will expedite the further promotion of Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation, particularly in the economic field, "POLITIKA" concludes.

STATE LEADERS RECEIVE GDR REPRESENTATIVES

Mojsov Meets With Krolikowski

LD100412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (ADN) -- More than ever before the current concerning world situation demands the joining together of peace-loving forces. Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav foreign minister, and Dr Hebert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Belgrade for consultations, were in agreement on this conclusion on Thursday.

Mojsov and Krolikowski emphasized the necessity of opposing the policy of confrontation, preventing a nuclear war, ending the arms race and introducing concrete steps towards arms limitation and disarmament.

During the meeting the partners in the talks acknowledged the successful development of cooperation in the 25 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia. They also discussed ways and means of further allround development.

Stambolic Greets New Envoy

LD091826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade Sept 9, (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the letters of accreditation of Ralph Hartmann, the newly appointed extraordinary and plenipotentiary GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

President Stambolic then spent some time in friendly conversation with Ambassador Hartmann. Also present at the reception were Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and others.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES TOGOLESE ENVOY 9 SEP

LD092018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Moussa Barque, the special envoy of the president of the Republic of Togo, and minister of industry and energy, in Belgrade today. The Togolese minister presented a message from President Eyadema concerning the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Togo.

During their cordial conversation they also dwelt on nonaligned countries' activities and on the preparations for the seventh summit conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS, VIEWS ECONOMY

LD092320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council today considered the fundamental questions concerning the finalizing of the implementation of 1981-85 social plan for the development of Yugoslavia in 1983, and the working versions of the draft decision on the unified projection of the country's foreign exchange balance, the draft decision on unified Yugoslav foreign exchange policy, the draft decision on crediting and monetary policy next year and the draft federal budget for 1983.

These documents of the Federal Institute for Social Planning and other federal organs will be passed on to the SFRY Assembly, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, SAWPY Federal Conference and the republics and the provinces for preliminary consideration.

On the basis of the debate in the assembly committees and other structures and of delegates' suggestions and views, the Federal Executive Council will prepare the draft resolution on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development next year and the accompanying documents.

Proceeding from the goals established in the Yugoslav social plan; the resolution of the 12th Congress of the LCY and its other documents; conclusions of the SFRY Assembly; foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization; the current economic situation and the difficulties which have manifested themselves in the social reproduction processes, the basic goals of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1983 will be: halting the further decline of economic activity, especially industrial production; regular repayment of foreign loans and the creation of the conditions needed for the gradual increase in material production by means of raising the export of goods and services to the convertible area.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council considers that economic disruptions are deep and that if not halted they could manifest themselves in a more serious form. Consequently, radical measures and the broadest involvement of all the socioeconomic factors will be necessary if they are to be overcome.

Because of this the council considers that the basic way out of the present economic situation is to be found in the further development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of socialist self-management, strengthening the role of associated labor and tightening the responsibility borne by all the socioeconomic factors. The realization of the policy of economic stabilization is directly linked with the development of self-managing relations and the basic permanent orientation in the struggle for economic stabilization lies in the strengthening of the real economic and social power and responsibilities of the workers in associated labor. Experience gained so far indicates that one of the basic causes of economic instability is the alienation of surplus value from those who produce it.

Consequently it is indispensable to ensure -- by means of economic policy measures and other decisions based on the consistent realization of socialist self-management -- the required changes in the acquisition, division and distribution of the social product to enable associated labor to gain genuine control over the entire income. From this it follows that the measures which should be adopted in order to surmount the present economic situation cannot be temporary measures, it was adjudged at the session, because difficulties accumulated over many years cannot objectively be overcome during a short period of time.

For these very reasons the Federal Executive Council considers that economic policy should next year strive to maintain foreign liquidity and a balanced exchance with foreign countries; increase export, especially to the convertible area; prevent the decrease and create the conditions necessary for an increase in production, primarily of energy, food and raw materials; reduce losses; abolish unprofitable production and reduce all forms of consumption. All the necessary measures should also be taken to maintain the growth of employment and the level of house building in order to soften the fall in the standard of living.

The Federal Executive Council stresses that the adoption of the measures aimed at achieving economic stability should, in keeping with the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization, should promote the abandonment of administrative interference in economic processes. In the formulation and pursuit of economic policy it is necessary to abandon the practice of adopting a large number of less effective measures and instead adopt fewer but more effective measures.

According to the estimates made by the Federal Institute for Social Planning, next year one should expect an increase in the social product of 1.5 percent, industrial production about 2 percent, agricultural production about 4 percent, export of goods and services 7.5 percent in general and 13 percent to the convertible area in particular, import about 1.5 percent and employment 2 percent. The material position of the economy makes it necessary to reduce the volume of investments by about 10 percent and to reduce general, personal and joint consumption each by 5 percent.

The gravity of the economic situation, it was noted at the session, makes it necessary to approach the settling of specific problems in a completely practical and concrete manner in every environment, ranging from the organization of associated labor to self-managing and other sociopolitical communities.

The Federal Executive Council considers that if production is to be revived and export increased, concrete programs and plans should be prepared in every organization of associated labor whose production does not depend or vitally depend on importation and which at the same time is capable of achieving a considerable increase in supply at home and on the foreign market. This particularly applies to the production of coal, gas, raw materials for nonmetals, the timber industry, the building materials industry and similar industries.

A special program should be prepared to find a replacement for the goods imported for the chemical industry. These programs must not be autarkic, but must be based on the rational use of the country's own potentials.

Particular attention should be paid to the preparation of production programs in those associated labor organizations that are important exporters and whose production is based to a great extent on imported material.

Of particular importance for higher production is the continued supply of energy to industry and the market. It is judged that next year a ban should be placed on the building of oil-fired energy generation capacities. Those that are already under construction should compulsorily be adapted for home-produced solid fuels.

As for agriculture, it is judged that it is of exceptional importance to stop the slow rate of development of this branch of the economy in 1983. Higher agricultural production is of decisive importance for the total stability of the economy. It was judged that without this it is impossible to attain the major goals of the anti-inflation program. It is expected that next year the production of what will amount at least to 6 million tons, of which 3.5 million tons should be bought up. Production of corn should be 11 million tons. Production of sugar should meet the country's needs.

To achieve this it is necessary to make the best possible use of arable land, increase the area of land in the social sector and use taxation policy and other measures to stimulate higher productivity on private farms. Those private producers who have signed purchase contracts should be given priority in obtaining supplies of artificial fertilizers, seeds and spare parts.

In view of the Federal Institute for Economic Planning foreign liquidity can be maintained and obligations to foreign countries met only by increasing the export of goods and services, especially and primarily in the convertible area. Without lessening the importance of the conditions in the world economy, it is judged that the conditions needed to increase the production for export must be created in the internal economic life primarily by reducing consumption and rechannelling investments.

It is considered that every organization of associated labor should prepare concrete export programs for individual countries and kinds of goods. Economic policy measures will create more favorable conditions for those organizations whose production and organizations can make a contribution to the growth of Yugoslav export. It is also considered that in import policy it is necessary to abandon linear criteria in establishing organizations' importing rights. Those organizations that achieve export considerably higher than import should be able to make unhindered use of a part of the foreign exchange thus earned to satisfy their own import requirements.

Raising loans abroad must be under strict social control. Loans for internal consumption or that fails to ensure repayment by means of increased export and inflow of foreign exchange must be restricted.

Special measures will be adopted to increase the total inflow of foreign exchange paid for service, especially in tourism and transport. Economic policy measures will speed up the modernization of rail transport, with the aim of changing the structure of goods and passenger transport.

As for prices, the Federal Executive Council considers that inflation and the rate of price increases should not be planned, because to do so would encourage those who determine prices to reach the planned increase in prices. In this way inflationary growth of consumption would be determined in advance. Instead of this, the council considers that in 1983 pricing policy should be based on the consistent application of economic laws and criteria for the formation of prices, primarily world prices. It should ensure a speedy reduction of inflation.

General and joint consumption must be in keeping with the funds available for internal consumption, which means that they must be 5 percent lower than this year. To achieve this it is necessary to change the rate of taxation and contributions, which should be determined as a fixed average amount for every employed worker. This would prevent the creation of surpluses in budgets and self-managing interest communities.

Personal incomes of workers in self-managing interest communities, sociopolitical communities, banks, (?chambers), associations, business communities, insurance and other activities outside the economy in which funds are sustained by means of redistributing the income of the economy must be limited so that their growth is at least three percent lower than the growth of personal incomes in material production. [Passage indistinct] Likewise, it should be established through accords and agreements that funds for personal incomes cannot be formed on the basis of any increase in income due to increased prices, with the exception of the activities in which prices have been raised to eliminate disruptions in primary distribution.

All restrictions in the field of investing will remain in force, with the proviso that investments must be made in priority activities. Banks may allow loans for investments and fund any further spending in excess of what was estimated only if all the founders -- banks, assemblies and sociopolitical communities -- are in agreement that this should be done. Crediting and monetary policy will be more restrictive than this year. Economic measures will stimulate justified investments in production, especially those that will increase production for export and make the creation of more jobs possible.

Bearing in mind the fact that the problem of losses is a major one, the Federal Institute for Social Planning judges that a comprehensive analysis of all losses and every aspect of their causes and the preparation of mechanisms for their elimination are indispensible.

At today's session of the Federal Executive Council particular attention was drawn to the high cost of social management and the manner of financing general and joint consumption. It was judged that one should not wait for final solution. It is necessary to stop the increase in the number of people employed in the organs of the sociopolitical communities, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical organizations and consider ways of reducing the number of people employed in them.

As for general and joint consumption, which are now financed so that they actually fuel inflation, it is proposed that all forms of general consumption in the first quarter of 1983, including the federal budget and joint consumption, should be kept at the level of the average quarterly consumption in 1982. The volume of consumption in the next quarterly periods would be determined in accordance with the economic trends in the appropriate preceding period.

The Federal Executive Council considers that current economic policy measures alone will not sufficiently mitigate the unfavorable economic trends that are expected next year. It is indispensable to speed up the concrete formulation of starting foundations for the long-term program of economic stabilization and other documents adopted by the Commission for Stabilization of the Federal Social Council. The mechanisms of the economic system should then be adjusted and perfected on that basis. Apart from this, the Federal Executive Council stresses the need to immediately adopt measures aimed at halting unfavorable economic trends by the end of this year.

ASSEMBLY LEADER ASSESSES ECONOMY AS 'STAGNATING'

LD092052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Despite the wide-ranging political action which has been carried out at all levels throughout the entire country for a considerable time, we have failed to rectify the economic situation, Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, said at today's session of the chamber's Committee for Finances. The most we can say is that the situation is stagnating, though it would be nearer the truth to say it is deteriorating. The question we must now answer is why the conclusions we have believed to be good are not being implemented. In the first 7 months of this year industrial production hardly registered any growth at all. Productivity is falling and so is the economic efficiency of commercial operaion.

The session also discussed the trends of personal incomes in the first half of this year, and the consensus was that there is no question of their being frozen. They must, however, be brought into line with the resolution sooner or later. In other words, there will come about the administrative reversal of pay figures where they have "broken through" the guidelines set by the plan documents. At the moment it seems this must be done.

Now is, however, certainly also an appropriate occasion to launch a discussion on the conditions of economic operation, which are certainly not uniform throughout the branches of industry, the republics or provinces. For this reason, Rodoljub Stanic stressed that we must be aware that we have a literate working class capable of asking itself what criteria dictate that the contribution of a worker in the timber industry, for example, is several times less that of a worker at Djerdap [hydropower station] or in external trade.

LCS PRESIDIUM MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY, SECURITY

AU091910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Report on the expanded session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia held in Belgrade on 9 September]

[Excerpts] An expanded session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia is being held in Belgrade. It is discussing the political situation in the republic. Liljana Trajkovic and Zivojin Jerotijevic will inform you about the points made in the opening speech by Zika Radojlovic and in the discussion so far.

According to Zika Radojlovic in his opening speech, the situation in Serbia is characterized by difficultires -- especially economic ones -- and various pressures from abroad. The economic situation is well known and Zika Radojlovic this time did not repeat the general assessments. He said, however, that the communists must strive to make everyone realize the actual problems we are facing. We must not allow the events to overtake us and must not become aware of problems only under the pressure of difficulties.

This statement applies to the present problems in supplies, too. As Zika Radojlovic pointed out, working people and citizens are particularly sensitive to them. It is not enough merely to explain to people the reasons for shortages. Problems must be solved in good time, particularly since the causes of poor supplies are often not objective in nature but a result of poor organization, lack of discipline, negligence and speculation.

The next problem burdening the political situation in Serbia is unemployment. The biggest reserves to solve this problem, Radojlovic pointed out, lie in liquidating idleness among those who are employed.

Radojlovic further spoke about the struggle for the stabilization of the political and economic situation in Kosovo. Despite the fact that the communists and working people of Kosovo are constantly in action, we cannot be satisfied with the situation in the province. Radojlovic, among other things, indicated the need to change the situation in Kosovo's cultural affairs more rapidly.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo continues. This helps to spread the people's lack of faith in the readiness of the League of Communists, state organs and institutions of the province to truly and fully oppose the various pressures on the Serbian and Montenegrin populace.

An integral part of the political situation in the republic are the efforts to solve some questions concerning relations in Serbia which remain unresolved. Proceeding from the conclusions of the December plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the congress positions, agreement has been reached on some questions connected with the accord on the common-interest economic policy. Preparations of amendments to the internal affairs law, the citizenship law and the All-people's Defense Law have made good headway. Zika Radojlovic said that more intensive cooperation, more frequent contacts, exchange of information and development of mutual trust are needed in the coming period.

The political situation, Radojlovic stressed, demands the more consistent, persistent and responsible involvement of all the communists, every basic organization and all the leaderships of the League of Communists in implementing the congress decisions and tasks.

Spiro Galovic, the first to take part in the discussion, advocated specialized discussion on particular topics of the overall situation in the republic and then referred critically to the practice of implementing the congress positions:

[Begin Galovic recording] Time has passed since the recently held congresses. I think that we must return to the basic positions of the congress documents and make an effort so that actions to elaborate them and implement them in social practice will be carried out in the entire League of Communists. I for one have the impression that we do not pay enough attention to the congresses. To a certain extent we perhaps behave as if they had not even been held. Criticism is the easier part of the work. It is much more difficult to organize work in which general ideas may be elaborated and translated into concrete solutions. [End Galovic recording]

Speaking about the focal points of the present situation, Vukoje Bulatovic referred particularly to the unacceptable practice of bypassing the self-managing system.

Vukasin Loncar spoke about the political situation in Vojvodina:

[Begin Loncar recording] The data available confirm that the activities of the enemy in the territory of the province have been intensified. Despite all this it may be said that there are no organized hostile activities and violations of public peace and order to any large extent and intensity. All this confirms that the security situation in our province has not been undermined.

It is a fact, however, as I have said, that the enemies, and especially the nationalists of all kinds and colors, have been getting more and more vociferous recently, particularly from the positions of Serbian nationalism, Croatian nationalism and Hungarian nationalism, including irredentists. These activities are assuming increasingly more modern and rather perfidious forms, especially in the fields of science, culture, and in the public media. The question can be posed here: Where actually is the League of Communists: Where are the basic organizations? Where are the communists? This, too, is a part of this situation. [End Loncar recording]

After Radenko Puzovic, who among other things pointed to cultural creativity as a possible source of conflicts between the workers class and the intelligentsia, Momcilo Baljak referred at length to the activities of the public media:

[Begin Baljak recording] I will not speak here about the positive aspects of the public media activities. They undoubtedly do exist. I do not want what I am about to say to be interpreted as a general accusation directed at the press, but I have the impression that some tendencies in the press have existed for some time and that even now -- despite the actions which we have been taking -- there are quite a few public organs and newspaper columns in which group property behavior prevails. These are organs that are wide open to anti-self-managing positions.

I would say that in some cases the things that some people say actually border on open opposition activities. It is no accident, or rather it can no longer be an accident, that space is provided for persons who have long been in conflict with the League of Communists, and they are given space precisely for those subjects that have brought them into conflict with the League of Communists. It has been said that the values of the revolution are being openly disputed. Our entire postwar development is being disputed. The system is being attacked.

A liberal concern for civil freedoms and democracy is carried in the pages of the press, which Comrade Puzovic mentioned a short while ago: in the case of Djogo, in the case of those arrested in the demonstrations at the Marx-Engels Square [in Belgrade during the pro-Palestine rally on 9 July]. Various events, such as the recent Struga poetry festival, are being politicized, and so forth.

Quite simply the desire is to charge us -- and this is a correct assessment -- with having come into conflict with the humanist intelligentsia. I think that social criticism in our society, and I thinkg this is present in the press, too, is increasingly assuming destructive characteristics.

When one reads the newspapers or watches the television news, one gets the impression that these black pictures of the social situation dominate. They are the pictures we are talking about here and they leave the impression of complete helplessness. I do not know whether they do not see or do not want to see any positive social action which undoubtedly is present in many of our work communities. [end Baljak recording]

Kosta Krajincanic, who is phoning from the social organizations building in New Belgrade, reports on the further course of the session of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia:

Further along in the session, Svetomir Lalovic spoke about the security situation in the republic, and Sinan Hasani later acquainted those present with the most important directions of the League of Communists action in stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo. According to Hasani, these directions are the unmasking of the essence of the Albanian nationalism and irredentism, where the results have been the greatest, a further ideological differentiation, the solution of the economic problems, and the settling of relations among nationalities. In this field, Hasani stressed, most of the attention is paid to the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. We strive to resolve, through direct contacts and talks, every individual case of pressure which leads to emigration.

Hasani also spoke about occurrences which make the political action by the subjective forces in Kosovo more difficult. One of them is suspicion, which is exprssed in some cases against the leading cadres, to the effect that the Kosovo leadership is opportunistic and disunited. In connection with the frequent remarks about Mahmut Bakali's responsibility, Sinan Hasani in conclusion said that Bakali has been politically discredited and received party punishment, and that any further broaching of the question of his responsibility is of no significance for political action in Kosovo, Zivan Vasiljevic disagreed with this assessment later in the discussion.

BELGRADE SCORES SOFIA REMINISCENCES OF SATOROV

AU081246 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The central Sofia daily NARODNA ARMIYA has published reminiscences about Metodije Satorov, who is known among the Yugoslav public as Sarlo. It appears that the main purpose of that paper is not only to mark the anniversary of Metodije Satorov, whom it calls the glorious commander of the Buglarian third operational uprising zone.

Kosta Stoyanov, author of the article, describes Metodije Satorov as a prominent Bulgarian revolutionary and internationalist. In his article he also introduces a historical misinformation that, from the spring of 1944, Satorov was secretary of the Provincial Committee of the party organizations in Macedonia. Citing Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the paper says that Satorov was appointed to that responsible position on the recommendation of Georgi Dimitrov. This, however, is not the first time that the Bulgarian historians, politicians and writers have invoked the authority of Georgi Dimitrov and ascribed to Satorov the attributes of a prominent Bulgarian revolutionary and internationalist.

It is well known to the Yugoslav public -- and not to it alone -- that Metodije Satorov-Sarlo was an opportunist, greater Bulgarian nationalist and traitor to the Macedonian people. It is known that, without any consultations with other members of the Provincial Committee, Satorov arbitrarily separated the Macedonian party organization from the Yugoslav Communist Party and annexed it to the Bulgarian Workers' Party of communists, thereby rejecting the revolutionary directives of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The Bulgarian authors avoid informing their public that, because of this activity, Metodije Satorov was dismissed from the position of secretary of the provincial committee of the party organization in Macedonia and expelled from the Yugoslav Communist Party and that it was precisely the Comintern, whose general secretary at that time was Georgi Dimitrov, which denounced the interference of the Bulgarian Workers' Party in the work of the Macedonian party organization, which, in the Comintern's view, should remain within the framework of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation at 1442 GMT on 7 September carries an expanded 600-word version of the above item concluding that "therefore it is the view of political observers in Sofia that the rather long article carried today by the official organ of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defense about the 'political and revolutionary qualities' of Metodije Satorov cannot represent a sincere contribution to the desired cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries."]

STAMBOLIC GREETS SEAMEN ON NAVY ANNIVERSARY

LD091714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following greetings to members of the navy:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the navy I send heartiest greetings, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, to all seamen, enlistees, cadets, officers and civilians serving in the navy.

I also congratulate the collectives of our maritime economy and river navigation, and all working people sailing the seas, rivers and lakes, building ships and ensuring the safety of navigation, on the occasion of Navy Day, 9 September.

The formation of the navy under the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the leadership of the communist party and Comrade Tito 40 years ago was of far-reaching military and political importance to the momentum of the armed struggle at sea and on the islands and coast, and to the realization of the most important strategic tasks in the struggle by our nations and nationalities for the final liberation and securing of complete integrity for Socialist Yugoslavia. Formed from (?assault) and fishing vessels, its greatest strength lay in the people who had a high political and patriotic awareness and were deeply committed to the aims of the revolution and to the supreme commander. The navy, which enjoyed a glorious path in the liberation struggle, made a huge contribution here. Its combat history abounds in hard battles and victories, as well as numerous victims who fell in battle on the Adriatic and further afield for freedom, brotherhood and unity and the construction of a new Yugoslavia.

In the postwar period, the navy, as part of our armed forces, has also developed its combat strength on the foundations of the concepts of All-People's Defense, the material potential of society and the efforts of numerous generations of seamen, officers and working people in the shipyards and repair yards who through their (?creative) work have guaranteed its high combat readiness for the defense of our sea, islands and coast. Comrade Tito devoted particular attention to the development of the navy, its affirmation and the affirmation of Yugoslavia as a naval power.

Today, our navy, equipped with the most modern combat devices, together with our territorial defense and other (?components) of All-People's Defense, and relying on the powerful maritime economy and river navigation, constitutes a trusty protector of our sea and coast. Calling on the experience of the National Liberation War and nurturing its revolutionary traditions in its ranks, it is the duty of all members of the navy to continue to ensure a high degree of moral-political unity [words indistinct] in the defense of (?socialist) self-managing Yugoslavia.

In carrying out these responsible tasks I wish you many new successes."

KOSOVO OFFICIALS EXAMINE INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

AU091545 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Summary] Bajram Selami, president of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Presidency, Islam [surname indistinct], member of the Kosovo Presidency, and (Nezir Proksi), president of the Tito-Mitrovica Municipal SAWP Conference, last night attended a working meeting of the local community of the village of (Jubinak) in Tito-Mitrovica municipality. The current political and security situation in the village was analyzed and the direct tasks of the SAWP organization were determined to further stabilize the situation. The community includes 70 Albanian families and 7 Serb families. Following last year's hostile demonstration, intranational and human relations were disrupted and there has been pressure on inhabitants of non-Albanian origin to emigrate. During last night's discussion there was a denial of the fact that relations were not as they should be. (Nezir Proksi) energetically rejected this assessment made in the opening statement at the meeting. "He believes, in fact, that intranational relations in this village have suffered and that various forms of pressure are continuing, such as damage to fields, fights among children and quarrels among neighbors." The families concerned declared that they were emigrating because no adequate and timely measures were taken to solve their vital problems.

Taking part in the discussion Bajram Selami stated that even the smallest (?incident) must cause concern because the enemy continues to operate and wants to create divisions between Serbs and Albanians. "All progressive forces should fight energetically against this activity, including all the peoples and nationalities living in Kosovo." He also spoke to the village's inhabitants about the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and about the implementation of the program of economic stablization.